SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1899.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, per Month. SUNDAY, per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month .. Postage to foreign countries added

PARIS-Riosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Klosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose,

The American Method of Measuring Distance.

The Hon. BOURKE COCKRAN'S open letter to Mr. McKinley, asking the President to Intervene in a friendly way in the affairs of Great Britain and the Transvaal, was written with a grace of style worthy of the generous emotions that prompted it. Nevertheless, the President will be quite right in refraining from any attempt to exercise at this time the power of moral influence which Mr. Cockhan says Providence seems to have placed in his hands "with special reference to a danger now threatening the peace of the world."

It is curious that a mind so logical as Mr. COCKRAN'S should produce the proposition upon which he bases his request for disinterested interference in the affairs of England and South Africa:

"If this Government is justified in exerting mili-tary force to restore order at the other side of the globe, surely it should exert every moral force to preserve order at half that distance."

Mr. Cockran must be aware that there is a fundamental fallacy in the assumption that the cases of the Philippines and of the Transvaal are alike, so far as the moral responsibility of this Government for the preservation of order is concerned. Miles do not count in measuring the distance to Luzon. The Philippines may be half way around the world distant from New York or Washington, but they are not half way around the world distant from the flag of the United States. Our flag is there, our sovereignty is there, and our Government is responsible for peace and order there. In fighting the insurgents who have attacked our flag and defled our authority. the Government is exerting military force at no greater distances from Washington, except in the merely geographical sense, than if it were now engaged in suppressing a riot in the District of Columbia.

This is unquestionably true unless Mr. BOURKE COCKRAN means to declare, and is able to show, that the Government of the United States has no responsibility for the restoration and preservation of peace in Luzon. That would amount to proving that the Stars and Stripes have no right to be where they are in the Far East.

He does not say that. We do not believe that he thinks it, either. Not by miles of ocean expanse but by a strip of bunting is the distance to Luzon measured by the American patriot.

Impracticable Prescriptions for the Cure of Trusts.

The difficulty of contriving any propositions of practical value for the restraint of trusts is shown by the suggestions made at the Chicago Trust Conference by Governor ATKINSON of West Virginia. His address was conservative and sensible in its general tone. He said he was not "hysterical" about trusts, and that he was opposed to "labor trusts" as well as "capital trusts." But when he came to offer remedies for the supposed evils of trusts, his wisdom seems to have deserted him. Here is his prescription:

"We must hit at the taproot of the evil by National and State legislation by making it a penal offence against good government for men of great wealth to middlemen and small dealers, as trusts have always done. Or, better still, if the trusts would take their employees into their combines and their confidence, and will, after paying themselves a reasonable dividend on the actual amount of capital invested and then agree to distribute a reasonable share of the profits among the skilled artisans they emuloy as a per cent, or profit upon their wages, the trust would then be placed upon an honest, popular and reasonable foundation, and no one could complain or justly

If it is to be a penal offence for men of great wealth to combine for the purpose of freezing out middlemen and small dealers, it should be a penal offence for men of small wealth to combine for the purpose of depriving of and keeping out of employment men of the same trade who are not members

Governor ATKINSON'S proposition that trusts may be forgiven if they will share their profits among their employees is a bit of good-natured whimsicality. The public has no concern with the relations of the trust with its employees any more than it has with the relations of an individual employer with his employees. Are the trusts or the majority of them beneficial to the public? that is the question. If they are, the public will be satisfied with the trusts. If, on the other hand, the trusts are not beneficial to the public, no amount of philanthropic coddling of their employees will satisfy the public.

False Teaching by a Religious Paper.

The Outlook, a religious paper of New York, has this to say about a resolution recently adopted by the Bankers' Conven-

"The bankers, who are responsible for the safe keeping of more than five billion dollars, contend that We have not yet the gold standard unequivocally established. They believe that the unit of value should also be the standard and measure of all values in the United States. If the Republican party is able to promote the legislation outlined by the Bankers Association, it will appeal to the great body of business men represented by those bankers. Further more, a law will be upon our statute books which connot be repeated, unless Congress is changed by the voters, and which cannot be evaded by any Presi existence of the single gold standard is still a doubt

Now, "the unit of value," as our religious friend will find by consulting any dictionary of the English language, or any authority upon the significance of scientific terms, is of itself and necessarily "the standard and measure of all values," and no legis lation can possibly make it less than that or more than that. "The Century Dictionary." for example, defines the "unit" as "any standard quantity by the repetition and subdivision of which any other quantity of the same kind is measured." The monetary unit," explains the same authority, is the "unit of currency. In the United States this is the gold dollar, having a standard weight of 25.8 grains; the unit is a pound in the British Empire. the frage in France, the mark in Germany."

In the United States and Great Britain the standard unit of length is the yard, and in France the metre; of mass it is respectively the pound avoirdupols and the kilogram. The universal unit of time is the second. If, then, legislation is needed to make the unit of value "the standard and measure" of value, it is no less needed in the cases of the units of length, mass and time. If it is necessary, the unit, which is the standard of measurement in all science, has no certain or fixed value, and science is now all at sea so far as it is concerned. All this is elementary, but assertions such as that of the Outlook show that it needs to be repeated for the instruction of news papers which assume to teach the public.

If, says the Outlook, the unit of value is made also "the standard and measure" of value by legislation of Congress, though it is already such by the common consent of the world, "a law will be upon our statute books which cannot be repealed unless Congress is changed by the voters." But neither can the existing law, making the gold dollar of 25.8 grains the standard of value, be repealed in any other way, and in that way a law passed in 1899 could be repealed just as easily as could the law of 1873, already in the statutes.

It is because the gold dollar is the unit or standard of value that the agitation for the repeal of the act of 1873 was made in 1896. If there had been any doubt on the subject, the Chicago platform would not have been framed. The Democratic party in 1896 did not pretend that there was any such doubt, but denounced the law because it made gold the single standard and demonetized silver. It makes no such pretence now, but accepts the incontrovertible fact that gold is the existing sole standard, and it will renew in 1900 its effort to get a popular judgment for the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

The Democratic party knows that the law cannot be repealed unless Congress is changed by the voters" and a free-silver President elected to succeed Mr. McKinley. That, consequently, is the very end for which it will work next year. If it elects BRYAN, it will also elect a free-silver majority in the House of Representatives, and then the only obstacle in the way of its accomplishing its purpose of displacing the single gold standard and introducing the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 will be a bare Republican majority in the Senate, with the chances of overcoming it by Exec utive pressure and because of chances and contingencies in its favor.

That is the only element of doubt in the situation, the success of the Democratic party at the election in 1900. "Strange as it may seem," says the Outlook, "to many the legal existence of the single gold standard is still a doubtful assertion," but actually there is no such doubt in any intelligent quarter. If there was any, would the 4 per cent. coin bonds of the Government be selling, as they are now selling, at 130, the 3 per cents at 108, and the 2 per cents at par? .

A religious paper, of all others, should be scrupulously regardful of the truth, and when it ventures into the secular field of finance it should be careful to inform itself accurately before undertaking to give instruction on it and pass judgment upon it. If the assertion of the Outlook that there is still doubt in many minds as to "the legal existence of the single gold standard was true or had justification in fact, the whole business and financial community would now be in distress, confidence would be gone, and instead of prosperity we should be experiencing depression. Actually, the prices of Government bonds, as already mentioned, show that there is no such doubt. Nor will the doubt arise hereafter unless the Democratic party is successful in 1900, or great fear of such a catastrophe enters into the business and financial world. The existing confidence is due to confidence in the triumph of the Republican party, the party of the gold standard.

Not Ready for Self-Government.

Our despatch from Manila vesterday said that nothing was known at Gen. Oris's headquarters of the alleged reply of the so-called Filipino Congress rejecting an American offer of autonomy. The original despatch of Wednesday reporting such a reply came through the Associated Press, which is habitually used by the agents and employees of AGUINALDO to promote the interests of the insurgents and to stimulate the exertions of their allies in this country This circumstance makes it seem possible although not certain, that the document not yet officially known to the American authorities in Manila, may actually be in existence somewhere. The despatch of Wednesday quoted only a single passage:

"Notwithstanding the foregoing, we could have accepted your sovereignty and autonomy if we had not seen by the behavior of the Americans in the beginning that they were strongly opposed to us, through race prejudice, and the high-handed methods of dealing with us made us fear for the

your offers of autonomy under sovereignty." There is nothing here to indicate either the date of this alleged pronouncement by the Tagal "Congress," or the date and exact character of the American offer to which it refers.

If the "reply " itself is genuine and recent, it probably relates to the negotiations occurring before Aguinalpo's attack on the United States forces early in February last. Since the beginning of the insurrection and the bloodshed for which AGUINALDO and the Tagals following him to war are exclusively responsible it has been the policy of our Government, and very properly so, to require that submission on the part of the insurgents to the authority of the flag they are attacking shall precede any settlement concerning the future government of Luzon. This period of negotiation as to a form of government for the Filipinos was from nine to

eleven months ago. It will be observed that the Tagal reply" is put in a tense and a mood indicating retrospective rather than present consideration of an "American offer. AGUINALDO'S literary adviser, the Englishman BRAY, understands the niceties of the pluperfect and the subjunctive. The 'reply" does not say. We could accept the autonomy under your sovereignty if we did not distrust and dislike you. It says, We could have accepted it.

Herein, if the language of the document is correctly reported, we have an important confirmation of the statement of ex-Minister JOHN BARRETT concerning the negotiations preceding the outbreak in Luzon. Mr. BARRETT has recently declared that in December and January last the commissioners appointed by Gen. Oris to confer with AGUINALDO'S representatives did everything possible and reasonable to come to a peaceful settlement; that the warlike spirit ran high among the Filipinos, and they were bound to have a fight; and that a proposition from our commissioners, which

led up to a liberal degree of autonomy, was rejected by the Aguinaldians, who declared:

"That the least they would accept was the assur-ance of absolute independence, with the United States simply protecting them from foreign interference or invasion, and to leave them entirely alone American land forces were to be withdrawn at once. but the navy was to remain to protect them from meddlesome foreigners until their own navy was

organized and built."" The foregoing is an abstract from a memo randum made by Mr. BARRETT immediately after conversations with Gen. HUGHES, Col. CROWDER, and Col. JAMES F. SMITH, who were the American commissioners ap-

pointed by Gen. OTIS. So it appears, both from Mr. BARRETT's statement and from the alleged "reply of the Tagal Congress, that autonomy under sovereignty was actually offered to AGUINALDO'S people. It was deliberately rejected by them. The reasons for its rejection alleged at the time differ from those now put forward. Last winter they declared that they wanted absolute independence, and such sympathy as they are getting in this country is supposed to be based on their unconditional demand for absolute independence.

Now, however, the Congress of the insurgents is reported as declaring that they cared nothing for absolute independence. They would have accepted a form of local self-government under American sovereignty and the American flag if they had approved our behavior. They thought our methods high-handed-perhaps on the strength of their observation as spectators of Dewey's performance in Manila Bayand they did not care to trust their future in our hands.

This marked inconsistency is in itself perfectly consistent with Mr. BARRETT's opinion that the Filipinos generally had no clear and settled conception of what they wanted; and that in these very negotiations concerning autonomy they proved their incompetency to govern themselves without helping and protecting hands.

But Aguinalpo himself, the wily, ambitious and selfish Oriental politician, knew exactly what he wanted. And he was able to draw some of the Tagals after him into the monstrous mistake of attacking the flag of the nation which had liberated them from Spain's misrule.

Baseball.

We find in the Springfield Republican these remarks upon our national game:

"Down goes baseball. President Jourson of the Western League, in reviewing the past season, writes: 'Our patronage has fallen far short of the standard established in previous years. To the thoughtful mind it is painfully evident the great national game has to a certain degree lost its hold uponithe public. The cause of the decline may be stated as rum, row dyism and rabellion."

America is one of the two great sporting countries of the world. Its youth trains vigorously in all athletic exercises, and its age looks on with sympathetic interest. There is widely and deeply established, therefore, the habit of abiding by the decision of the referee, the indispensable arbiter of all healthy athletic competition. In all contests the loser is taught to lose in loyal submission to the referee's verdict. The man who refuses so to submit when called upon is marked unworthy as an antagonist and unfit for competition, for the reason that competition not controlled by a referee, is, in its essence, a mere unrestricted "rough and tumble," and hence it is shut out from the domain of true sport, and often frowned on by the police.

Yet in such a country as the United States the managers of professional baseball, the national game itself, have kicked aside this foundation of order in sport, this fundamental principle of fair play, and have cultivated a semi-riotous sort of game in which the referee is liable at any time, not only to abuse, but to actual assault from the players over whom he is supposed to preside. The disorderly element among the spectators, from which the example of the players takes the sense of restraint, may join the disturbance at any time. Games in which the umpire is not more or less brazenty defled with contradictions of his judgment have been scarcely ever played, and disputes between umpires and players or spectators have been liable at any time to grow into

rowdyism, offensive and even dangerous. Judging from the sort of entertainment they have provided, the rulers of the National League have conceived the American public to be more ruffianly than sportsmanlike in its tastes and spirit, and so the game of baseball has sunk in character until at last the public revolts. Revolt must come before regeneration.

Mr. McLean Repudiates His Platform

The Cincinnati Enquirer, the newspaper of the candidate of the Democratic party of Ohio, realizing that the Ohio Democracy, by sympathizing with Aguinaldo, has struck at the United States, attempts to explain his platform.

That document declares that the American soldiers engaged in putting down insurrection against United States authority in the East are being "unlawfully used." The Enquirer, however, denies that "the opponents of imperialism are in favor of the Immediate withdrawal of the United States navy and army, and giving up the island of Luzon." It would have people believe that the Ohio platform is aimed only at the "plan of conquest and vassalage." upon which it asserts that the war against the Filipinos is proceeding. It "infers' that "the Administration expects to hold the islands as conquered territory," and that 'all the circumsiances point to imperialism." On a platform of this evasive balderdash the State of Ohio is asked to make the author of it Governor, forgetting the

platform on which he was nominated. If the Hon. JOHN R. McLEAN actually disapproves the treason in his party's platform, he will throw that over openly, as other patriotic Democrats have done, and vote for George Kilbon Nash, the Republican nominee, who stands for the American platform formulated by WILLIAM McKIN-LEY, that "there shall be no pause until the insurrection is suppressed and American authority acknowledged and established."

A little while ago the Hon. DUDLEY WOOTEN of Texas was making a prodigious howl and humdudgeon and threatening to secode and take the Lone Star with him. At the Chicago Trust Conference the same Hon. Dudley WOOTEN roared against "the mercenary despotism of the merchants and money changers." He swatted the tariff cruelly:

"After nearly forty years of its unjust and upequal rapacity, it now hides itself behind the trusts and monopolies of the land as behind the breastworks its own iniquities have srected." It is a little unfortunate that the Demo

eratic party helped build those breastworks of

fulguity. But let us hear the orator as he hears the chains clank: "We confidently assert that the commercial industrial bondage being rapidly imposed on the toil and | fodder,

talent of 70,000,000 American citizens by the syndicated wealth of a few great corporation monopo-lies is more dire and dangerous than the slavery which bowed the heads and burdened the backs of 4,000,000 Southern black men,"

Perhaps the Hon. DUDLEY WOOTEN would have been more comfortable if he had secoded.

Home again in Lincoln after a journey to California, Col. BRYAN says, with a surprise which will be felt by the whole country:

"I went five dars without making a speech." Five whole days! The Colonel's friends should remonstrate with him. He ought to take better care of his health.

When I get through with my present term as Governor, I want to devote the rest of my life to my own private business—Poraro Pingage.

But if any opportunity offers he will pity the country, to save which is his business and his pleasure. A man as full of crisises as POTATO PINGREE is, feels that he cannot be

Rumor has it that it is becoming a fad in olits society to manage an electric vehicle.—The

Of course it is. The far-seeing disciples of fashion perceive that, with the inevitable spread of the automobile, how to manage t will become as distinctly one of the elegant accomplishments as is horsemanship.

IMMORTALITY.

A Demand That It Be Proved as a Fact of

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There seems to be a strange suddenness in the popuar awakening to the question of Immortality. It looks as if this acutely inquiring age had exhausted every other subject and now, as a finality, has come to the last of human inquiries—"If a man die shall he live again?"

What puzzles me is that from the whole ocean of theology, from ecclesiasts and from funeral ceremony there comes not a smidgen of procf. In all our colleges and schools no note is taken about the only certain fact in human life—which is death. We all want to live again, but the human mind, science and literature are as void of satisfaction about it as the blue heaven is of battle ships. If we are to live again, it is a fact in nature, and thus we ought to find it out as a matter of fact; there must be some clue to it somewhere in science. Can the whole army of evangelists give us some rationale, instead of inse dixits and metaphysics? I have seen a catalogue of 4,000 books on Immortality and have read at them until my head was like a boiling pot-but no satisfaction other than moral influence. Who will give us

BROOKLYN, Sept. 12. What Death Is.

the least start in concrete science on this sub-

ject however hazy?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir: The communication from H. A. B. published in to-day's Bun concerning "The Question of Immortal ity" is rather interesting. However, his illus trated reasons fall to the ground when viewed in the light of known facts.

A man dies because there is no more life in H. A. B. claims that life still remains; that it is only the physical form of man that is destroyed, and illustrates his assertion by saying that when a telephone is destroyed the electricity is still there; that "stopping a spring of water does not destroy it." &c. He compares life with the electricity. Well, I would like to ask him what has be-come of the electricity after it is used up? A man's life either departs from him in degrees, as in old people, or suddenly. The electricity may be used up slowly in the tele-phone, or if a short circuit of the wires is made they are suddenly "burnt out"-the electricity auddenly and completely destroyed. So, too, However, without nourishment the body will ference is that we cannot supply new life to man, but we can repair the instrument.

H. A. B. is working on a wrong hypothesis. Life and electricity cannot be proved to be everlasting, for they are both used up as energy, and when they cease to energize the machine or body ceases to work, and we call it

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.

Baby Lifted Up by an Eagle.

William Aric. Sept. 11.—A large eagle attempted to carry off the 4-year-old child of a German family living on the William Cross place near Gurleyville in Mansfield Saturday afternoon. The eagle had been seen about the place for soveral days and Saturday afternoon while the child was playing with some other children the eagle awooped down and fastened his talons in its clothing. The eagle was able to lift the child and would have carried it away had not its playmates caught hold of the child's feet and fought the eagle with clubs until he released his hold. From the Hartford Courant.

An American Answer to Anti-Imperialist

Trenchery. NEW YORK, Sept. 13, 1899. DEAR SIE: We have a number of influential men. non-partisans, who believe the time has come for s declaration against a change of our national policy. I enclose a list, which please consider confidential for the present, of some of those whom we can up doubtedly count upon. They have been addressed

We do not ask for money. Will you allow you name to be used with a goodly number of these in a statement somewhat like enclosed? Your opinton and suggestions would be valuable. Yours respec BOLTON HALL For the Temporary Committee

THE ANSWER.

My DEAR Sir: Please do not use my name in any such list as you propose or for any such

I consider that while our country is at war and American soldiers are being shot down in the Philippines, to institute any such League as you propose is constructive treason. Sin-A. P. DOYLE. cerely yours. The Catholic World Magazine.

upon the subject.

Dewey's Captains Not Invited! To THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: I observe that the Committee on Arrangement for the Dewey naval parade have made a very bad slip; they have not in vited to this celebration Dowey's captains, all of

whom are now in the United States. None of these

men received the recognition which they so clearly deserve, and which they would cherish, I am sure very much. Capt. Frank Wildes and Capt. Asa Walker, who commanded the Boston and Concord respectively Capts, Dyer and Coghlan and Commander Wo manded the Baltimore, Raleigh and Petrel. are all in the United States, and all should certainly be invited, but I am informed by a naval officer that not one of them has been. Lieutenant-Commander Rees was the executive officer of the flagship Olym pia during the fight, and he has not been in

The proper thing for the committee to do is to ask all these men to come to this cerebration.

Democratic Unknowns to the Fore, From the St. Louis Globe Democra

point is the astounding poverty of the Democrati party in leaders, in men of brains and character.

Womana' New Glory. From Lippincott's Magazine.
As far as I have been able to judge, the infinence The men now in charge of the Democratic national machinery were comparatively unknown four year of the women of Colorado has been on the side of law, order, justice, and morality. Nor is their ago. Few persons outside of Nebraska had ever heard of Bryan. He marks the extent to which the weet, gentle, loving nature or tander sympathy of Democratic party has been transformed. In the heart going to seed by the additional opportunity Fast the old leaders are without standing or weight. Even a trimmer like Hill counts for nothing. In afforded them of using their brains. These women are not crushing all the virility out of men, as it ha Kentucky Goebel, the man with a cheating elecbeen feared they would do, nor are they law, has taken the place of Carlisle and Lindeay. In aggreeaive Amazons, ousting husbands and brothers Ohio McLeau, the man with the har'l, directs the out of positions whether they are obliged to earn a movements of the party. In Massachusetts, George Fred Williams, a flimsy orator, in love with his own living or not. Neither do they constantly proclaim their independence with wild gesticulations and in voice, has more weight than any other Democrat in vociferous tones, but, on the contrary, their politi conducting the party. Stone of Missouri, an un-scrupulous schemer, is not far at this moment from cal privileges have added a new glory to feminine VIRGINIA G. ELLARD. the supreme management. Altgeld is not as influen tial as he was three years ago. He has associat secretly engaged in pulling him down. Jones. The Real Imperialism. From the Galveston Daily News, Arkansas, is going the same way. But the striking

myth.

ple that night.

It is the proper thing now to denounce any man who is not in accord with the idea of disbanding the

troops and turning the Philippines over to Aguinaldo

as an imperialist. In time imperialism, as this country is determined on, will be understood. It The Fodder Pull in Tennessee. From the Liu ngatons, Tenn., Crescent. means that this country has embarked on an era We have no school this week, as people are pulling trade which is to have no bounds. Such proposed trade imperialistic in its character.

MRS. KRUGER. Husband Worth 825,000,000; She Does the

cooking.

Cooking and Makes the Beds. From the Philadelphia Press. Mrs. Krüger, wife of the President of the Transvaal Republic, is unhandsome.

Early Habits Return When Patient Inhales

Chloroform

From the New Orleans Times-Democra

"Hardly any two people are alike when it

comes to taking chloroform," said an old sur-geon the other day. "Some fight like lunatics

and some drift off to sleep as placidly as bables:

some will babble incessantly all through an

Comptroller's expert accountants, who have been investigating the finances of the cities and towns taken into the consolidation. The transfer of \$20,000 for repairing and improving the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School was also authorized.

Definition.

"To our silent heroes," little Wille read from the memorial bronze. "Popper, what are silent heroes?"
"Married men." said popper.

The Jesuits and the Jews.

From the Sacred Heart Review.

In response to the calumnies directed against his society, which its enemies accuse of being behind

the prosecution of Dreyfus, the Provincial of the

French Jesuits said the other day: "I make the inde-

pendent statement that persecution of the Jews is

against the spirit of our religion and against the spirit of the Nation. I preach and teach that Jews

who are in good faith will go to heaven. The Church

makes no campaign against them. Drumont is not the mouthpiece of Catholics, neither is Rochefort.

The two most violent anti-Semites, namely, Ar

thur Meyer, director of Le Gaulois, and Pollonate

menace to France. They set a good example of in

dustry and thrift. While many honestly

director of Le Soir, are Jews. Israelities are not a

Dreyfus guilty, we all deplore the horrible attempt

to intimidate the court-martial by assaults upon Labori and Bernard Lazare. Many hold that there

is moral but not mathematical proof of Dreyfus's

guilt. There is no cullusion between the clergy and

Mcers. The latter would not allow any interference.

There is no danger of a revolution. Arrests are us

necessary, and the Republic is safe; safe-for Legit

mism to dead, Orleans am abourd and Bonspartism a

Received with Honors and Pie.

WICHITA. Kans., Sept. 12,-Probably what was the

soldier from the Philippines occurred at Mulvane,

near here, yesterday. Private E. W. Philipps, of

Company H, Tenth Pennsylvania, had written home

rom the Philippines that he would give a month's

salary for a piece of mother's pie. He said all the

other boys in his regiment were in the same fix. Just before Philipps reached Mulvane the women of

the town joined together and cooked a pie six feet

table in the centre of the opera house and all the

people in town gathered to meet the retur

From the Chicago Reco

most unique celebration ever given a hom

From the Indianapolis Journal.

operation and some will remain silent.

Farrer, the young colored woman of Long Hill, who has been treated by faith cure healers for several weeks, has been removed to the general hospital in this city. The woman is very She is also economical, though her famous nusband has a capital of \$25,000,000. She is so rich that it would take the greatest weak. The husband was opposed to the preseffort to spend their income invested as the ence of the two women healers, but the appea of his wife prevailed until to-day, when he decapital is in great paying interests. To do this she would have to live in almost barbaric termined to put a stop to it and the sick woman was removed to the hospital. The chances for her recovery are very doubtful. George Farsplendor, but, bless you, she even does her own It is probable that her acute, subtle husband rer, the husband, said to-day that Mrs. Sherman and Mrs. Eben Lyon of Long Hill, who approves of her style of living.

It is probable that her acute, subtle husband approves of her style of living.

If he objects no one returning from that far land has ever heard of it. It is more than probable that by just such thriffy methods Mr. Krüger himself rose into his present eminence. But think of it?

The lacome of \$25,000,000 and to do one's own cooking?

To fuss and fume and fret and stew over a bolling stove in a hot, hot land rather than spend the money on a maid! And not only to cook, for it is whispered—and loudly in tourist and English circles in Africa—that she very often takes a hand in the washing and that she scrubs and rolls the clothes with the skill and strength of the best of them.

She also insists upon making her own beds. This may be because "the Krüger" needs an untroubled pillow, a sheet without a wriukle to ease him from the arduous duties of scheming to make empires and millions, but if she does the rest of the hard work it is probable she makes the bel also to save the penny—or whatever the money is in that land.

When her husbend has state guests to dinner, this is, indeed, the time the good lady shines; here she shows the stuff of which she is made, and does honor to her millions and her position as wife of the President.

Not at the foot or the head of the table, but is passing the dishes. To no butler will she ever trust so great a responsibility. There might be a slip, a mishap, that she couldn't guard against. So, shining and splendid, with large white apron over her capacious form she waits on each guest.

"Burely," she argues. "no hostess can take care of a guest better than this."

Every plate is then heaped to perfection, each glass kept filled to the brim, no slightest wish from any one goes unnoticed.

If any one is rash enough to extoit o Auntie "Krüger, as every one calls her, the glories of her wealth and the immense amount of monthly pocket money she has to control she will tell that person a secret, one of which she is proud; one in which she glories.

It is this: That she and the immense amoun Methodist Church in the village were the "Christian preachers," as he called them. He added: wife to prayer, and she prayed day and night. It seemed to me that if prayer would save a being as was going to die, then Mrs. Farrer

had previously been active in the work of the

FAITH CURE TRIED IN VAIN.

After Weeks of Prayer Mrs. Farrer is Re-

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 15,-Mrs. George

It seemed to me that if prayer would save a being as was going to die, then Mrs. Farrer would surely get well. But it didn't do her any good."

Mrs. Sherman, one of the two sileged healers, told a reporter to-day that she was not a Christian Scientist if she understood correctly what that school teaches.

"As I understand it," said Mrs. Sherman. "Christian Science desies the divinity of Christ. They believe He was a good, holy man but not divine. That doctrine is repugnant to me, for I believe Christ was divine. I believe in the power and efficacy of prayer, and am unshaken in my belief that prayer can often succeed in effecting cures where drugs fall. In order, naturally, to be cured or assisted, one must have perfect faith.

"In treating Mrs. Farrer, Mrs. Lyon and myself spent hours at her bedstie, praying and praising the Lord for His goodness. You must remember that before we went there, Mrs. Farrer sent for us, and that in giving up the doctor to trust in Christ for relief she was not primarily influenced by sither of us. I am not prepared to say that if she continues her supplications to Christ she may not yet be relieved."

DR. HILL DIDN'T APPEAR IN COURT. Prof. Chittenden's Stamps.

STAMPORD, Conn., Sept. 15.—Dr. John E. Hill, formerly a teacher of mathematics at the Stamford High School, falled to respond to a charge of theft in the Superior Court for Fairfield county yesterday, and his bond, which was for \$2,500, was declared forfeited. Dr. Hill's father was surety. Dr. Hill was the most popular teacher in the High School. On May 8 last he was arrested on a charge of theft brought by Prof. J. Brace Chittenden, of Columbia University. Prof. Chittenden al.eged that Hill had stolen a valuable stamp collection from him. Judge Downs issued a search warrant for Dr. Hill's apartments at a boarding In them was found the stamp album which Chittenden had described It became known, however, that a visitor to Hill's room with Chittenden and the law Hill's from with Uniteduced and the law officers was Hill's wife, with whom he had not been living for some time. It was freely said that the object of the search was to procure certain ietters which Mrs. Hill had reason to believe were in her busband's possession as which at the stamme.

believe were in her husband's possession as much as to get the stamps.

Dr. Hill admitted that the stamps were Chittenden's but said he had them owing to a misunderstanding with the latter in dividing a collection they had jointly gotten together. Hill and Chittenden were college chums and roomed together. The general impression among Hill's triends here was that he could clear himself of the charge of theft, and much surprise was shown at his failure to be in court yesterday. He was suspended from the High Behool when the charges were first brought and later resigned. The resignation was accepted.

some will babble incessantly all through an operation and some will remain silent, but grit their teeth and clench their hands exactly as if they were conscious of pain. There is no way to tell in advance what is going to happen, and that reminds me of a curious story. A good many years ago I was called upon to perform an operation on a planter who lived some little distance up the river and had crushed his foot in a cane grinder. The country doctor who attended him sent for me to come up to do the surgical work, and I decided to take off the three last toes. I had never met my patient before, and found him a grave, middle-aged man, with a strikingly handsome face and refined manners. His wife, who was very much younger, seemed to be deeply in love with him, and begged piteously to be allowed to remain in the room during the operation, but the planter refused to consent, and made me piedge him my word of honor that she would be kent out. Not only that, but he insisted upon her leaving the house and going to a neighbor's. As soon as he took the first few inhalations of chloroform 1 was sincerely glad she was absent, for he became immediately delirious and struggled furiously. Then, to my loteins aurprise, he poured out a torrent of hideous profanity. In ever listened to anything more brutal and shocking, and he keptit up all the time I plied the knife. After the operation was over and he regained his senses he was as quiet and courtly as ever. Later on I learned that he had been a rough river man in his youth and had obtained his education, made his fortune and married late in life. It was his constant study to overcome his early deficiencies. Whether he had sny premonition when he sent his wife away I can't say, but it was a wise thing to do, and gave me personally a valuable suggestion." Ten Miles an Hour by Rail Forty-Seven From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

'I was greatly interested the other day.' said a passenger conductor who runs into New Orleans, "in looking over an old schedule of the South Carolina railroad, printed just fortyseven years ago, in the fall of '52. It is hard to realize what tremendous changes have taken place within the memory of people who are now alive and hearty. In the 50s the South Carolina line was considered one I learned that he had been a rough river man in his youth and had obtained his education, made his fortune and married late in life. It was his constant study to overcome his early deficiencies. Whether he had sny premonition when he sent his wife away I can't say, but it was a wise thing to do, and gave me personally a valuable suggestion.

More City Bonds Autherized.

The Board of Estimate authorized yesterday the issue of \$475,000 worth of bonds for the acquisition of sites for new police stations: \$7,000 for improving Hamilton Fish Park; \$20,000 for improving Hamilton Fish Park; \$20,000 for improving Riverside Park, between the \$20,000 for improving Riverside Park, between the sat that there is a special order to trainmen to atopat the first siding in dense fogs and wait for same to lift. It seems to me that order gives one a wonderful picture of the good old times. Think of a through freight roosting on a siding, waiting for a fog to lift! Nowadays and Belences: \$160,000 for the high-pressure water service in The Broax, and \$50,000 for was an express that left Charleston at 5 P. M. and arrived in Hamburg at 6the following morning. The distance is 136 miles. A freight of the best equipped and fastest roads in the M. and arrived in Hamburg at 6 the following morning. The distance is 136 miles. A freight for Aiken. 120 miles away, left at the same hour, and reached its destination at 8:40 next night. Ten miles an hour was considered remarkable speed for passenger trains in those days, and an old inhabitant told me that many people declined to risk their next at any people declined to risk their necks at such gait. From what I hear of the rolling stoc equipment, they showed their good sense."

The Italian Catholics in America

From the Catholic News. A topic of special interest now is, "What shall we do for the Italians". The Catholic hierarchy is deeply concerned, and in every diocese where italians are to be found the Bishops are hard at work striving to provide for the religious instruction of this section of their flocks. The Protestant denominations, with their vast missionary funds, have entered upon an extensive campaign to draw the Italians away from the Catholic Church. They have not been eminently successful. But the fact that they are in the field makes it important that no opportunity should be lost to care for the Italians.

An Italian priest, the Rev. P. Capitani, writing

from Rome on this Italian problem to the Catholic Universe of Cleveland, says that the most serious question is, "How are we to procure priests for the Italians in America?" "A permanent priesthood," he declares, "is as necessary or more necessary than a permanent church. The Italian priests in America must necessarily, on account of their meagra funds, lead a life of poverty and self-denial, more than would be expected of them were they pastors for other nationalities. Italian priests come and go; very few make America their permanent home. The reasons are clear. They have been born, educated and ordained in another country and under different circumstances, and their sympathies must necessarily turn to the land which holds for them all that is most sacred."

Parismus at the Fair.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Superintendent of the Poor, Parismus Burch, of Argyle, attended the Washington county fair at Sandy Hill Wednesday.

Oom Paul's Mule Power.

From the Graaf Reinet Advertiser A careful consideration of Oom Paul and all his ways reminds one of the nigger who tickled the hind leg of a mule with a straw, "jest to see if de ting were alive."

Cyclist Calls Bridge Trolleys to Account. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-NIF: I am one of number of bicyclists who ride back and forth ially across the Bridge, and I desire to call attention to the fact that in no instance do the trolley cars observe the 100-foot rule prescribed. The danger to the Bridge and to teams, not to mention the despised crelist, is forcibly brought to my attention twice every day.

33 Fort Greene Place, BROOKLYN.

Another Behind Man. We've heard so much about the men who are behind

and those behind the behind man beneath the tropic And men behind the counter-slab, the men behind

The men behind the engine crank, and the butt of a And the men behind the Government, the men be

hind the "pull," And other men away behind because they're loaded But there's a human specimen who's missing from the list

sneaking, bleating lambkin and a blooming per Who protests as the nation swift to greatest glory The sneaking, enivelling hyporrite-"the man be-

hind the times!"

CATHOLIC CHARITIES UPHELD.

Father Kinkend Says They Deserve All the

Public Funds They Receive. The Rev. Thomas L. Kinkead, supervisor of Catholic Charities, has written a long letter to Comptroller Coler, presenting his views in the matter of public aid to private charities. He regards the matter as a city contract, and endorses the "equal pay for equal work" principle. He takes exception however, to the idea of "paying for expenses only," as likely to encourage extravagance. He says that the institutions under his

supervision are able to give their inmates bet ter care than they could receive in public institutions, and can do it more cheaply. As an instance of how figures, unexplained, may give false ideas, he calls attention to the fact that of the \$177,000 paid out for "salaries" by the the \$177,000 paid out for "salaries" by the New York Foundling Asylum, \$160,000 goes to poor, respectable women who nurse over 1,200 of the foundlings in their own homes. He also takes exception to the idea that private beneficiaries decrease as public subsidies are increased, and maintains that they are only deflected into other equally charitable channels. He presents tabulated statements showing that the various Catholic charitable institutions in the city receive annually, \$1,75,505, from private sources and \$1,822,150 from public sources. To the first amount he adds the interest on the \$14,000,801 invested in buildings and sites, making a total of \$2,270,180. He says that 140 free schools, accommodating 48,000 children, are also maintained, and that the value of their buildings and sites is \$8,000,000. Including interest, \$3,360,000 from private sources he says, is thus spent on education and on education and charities \$4,630,100 from private sources of Catholic benevolence is apent annually in this city. This sum, he says is more by about \$500,000 than the amount contributed from public sources in the entire State to all the private charitable institutions of all denominations. New York Foundling Asylum, \$160,000 goes to

NAMED HIM EPHIARIBUSUMUM. Eight-pound Saby Pleisker Starts Life with

an Awful Burden A priest from St. Stephen's Parish christened an 8-pound boy baby in the Bellevus Emargency Hospital yesterday with the longest name on record in that institution. Mrs. Annie Pleisker, the child's mother, is an Austrian and speaks little English. When asked what she wished her child named she called for paper and pencil and wrote on it the name "Ephiaribusumum." She was unable to say what the name meant or why she wished it used. She insisted, however, that the child should receive it, and he did.

COLLECTED ARCTIC TREASURES. Charles Sylvester Tells of the Peary Relief

Party's Work. PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 15.-Charles Sylvester, curator of anatomy in Princeton University, who was a member of the scientific party

sity, who was a member of the scientific party on the Peary relief expedition, arrived here to-day. Mr. Sylvester came directly from Sydney, C. B. When asked about the work of the party he said:

"We were very successful in our researches for scientific material and the collection which we have secured will undoubtedly he one of the best of its kind in this country. Valuable material was taken in the deep-sea dredgings and rare specimens of animal life are being prepared for shipment at Sydney."

This collection will be placed on exhibition in the university museum.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The New York Assembly districts in which, se thus far disclosed, there are no primary contests for leadership in the Tammany Hall organization, are the Fourth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seven-teenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-fifth, Thirtieth and Thirty-second. In the other districts there are contests, some desultory, some formidable, and some uncertain.

In the municipal election of 1897 there was a close contest in the Nineteenth Assembly district between the Republicans and the Citizens' Union. Tammany in that district being third in the race. Assemblyman Perez M. Siewart, the Citizens' Union candidate, received, after a contest, the certificate of election, and for Alderman, also after a contest, Howard P. Okie received the certificate. Stewart and Okie are both Tammany Hall Democrats, though ostensibly elected as Citizens' Union men, and the pretence of opposition to the renomination of Robert Mazet, the present Republi ous Citizens' Union men, has this significance and none other. Tammany in the Nineteenth district is to nominate Mr. Stewart for Assembly on condition that the Citizens' Union in that district shall exert possible, a union for the support of respectable can didates for legislative office between the Republic

Attention has been called, by a somewhat super-Scial observer of political conditions, however, to what he states is a fact in Ohio that "out of every ten men of voting age, one draws a pension" in that State. It is pointed out that so large a number of pensioners desirous of remaining friendly to the party in nower at Weakington support to the Republican State ticket in Ohio this year. It is true that in an adult male voting poputhe number of soldier and salior pensioners in the State of Ohio was, according to the last Government report, 105,000, but it is by no means a fact that all army and pay pensioners are eligible voters. A majority of the pensioners are widows. Many are children, the female children of former veterans, and there are probably not more than 30,000 actual voting pen-sioners in the whole State of Ohio, if so many Moreover, many of these secured their pensions under the two Democratic Administrations began in 1885 and 1893, and the title of a veteran to his pension is in nowise dependent upon the good will of the Administration in power, as was shown in the election of 1888, when the majority of Ohio pensioners voted against the re-election of Cleveland, with Thurman, the Vice-Presidential candidate

Although the municipal election in Baltimore in he spring turned out disastrously to the Republic cans a vigorous fight is to be made in November in that city not only for the Republican State ticket but also over the local offices to be filled, which, in addition to members of the Legislature, include a Judge of the Court of Appeals, Clerk of the City Court, three Judges of the Orphans' Court, 21 ite Attorney, Sheriff and Surveyor.

from that State.

The work of deciding the Tammany Hall contest for leadership in the Thirty-first Assembly district by competition between the factions in the matter banner-raising goes on unremittingly. Up to date, the Hopper contestants have the larger num-ter of banners, but the Welde regulars have the larger number of transparencies in other languages than English.

The State in which, compared with the record of 1856, the Bryanites showed in 1858 the largest losses, was Washington. In the election of Teod Mr. McKinley polled 39,150 votes in the Chinook State, and in last year's election for members of Cangress the Republican vote was 39,800, an increase of also But while the Bryan vote in 1896 was 51,600, the combined Fusion vote a year ago, Deinocratic, Pop ulist and Silver Republican in Washington was only \$6,000, a falling off of 15,000 in two years. On the proposed woman suffrage amendment to the Washington Constitution, the number of votes cast in favor of the amendment was 20,000 and the number of votes cast agains! it was 50,000, an adverse ma

The question has frequently been asked. Who was Bronz, whose name was given to the Bronz River and to one of the five boroughs of the circater New York? It appears that the tiver derives its name from Jonas Bronck, who settled in that region in 1689. In 1898 the Department of Buildings issued permits for the erection in Brong borough of 1.788 buildings, the estimated cost of which was

Though it has never been popularly supposed that the New York Board of Aldermen took high inislinctual rank among established literary hodies in the United States, the requisition of its members for reiting male late for 8 ptember is very large. It studing 11,000 sheets of notepaper, 500 sheet letter paper and 1.500 envelopes. Thursare -inte Aldermen, and at this rate-presuming each aller-manic letter to be written one only-each Aller-man would wife 250 letters a month, or at an average of eight letters for each day. There is an election for Aldermen this year in all of the districts

Knickerbocker and His Island contains this counsel to the opponents of Tammany Hall at this year's elec-tion: "Let us not repeat the inexcusable folly that was committed in the fall of '97, when the people of this city went crazy and threw away their opportunity of electing the first Mayor of Greater New York."